

Readily distinguishable by the light greyish bands on the sides of the rump, the greyer arms and legs, and the purer white under surface. The Museum possesses two co-types of *büttikoferi* from the St. Paul's River, Liberia, with which the above comparison has been made.

Cercopithecus campbelli lowei, subsp. n.

Like true *campbelli*, with the exceptions that the dorsal colour is brighter, more yellowish, and less tawny; the forehead-crest begins deep fulvous at once instead of there being a certain number of whitish hairs at its front edge; the legs from the hips downwards are black (not quite as black as the feet), instead of being dark smoky grey; and the under surface is more distinctly white, well defined on each side from the smoky-grey line which separates it from the colour of the flanks.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 545 mm.; tail 780; hind foot 147; ear 28.

Skull: greatest length 99; upper cheek-tooth series 25.

Hab. Bandama, Ivory Coast Protectorate.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 23. 2. 3. 2. Original number 2070. Collected 4th January, 1923, by Messrs. Lowe and Hardy. Two specimens.

The above differences are quite constant as compared with the six Sierra Leone and Liberian specimens, including the type, which have been used for making the comparison.

Named in honour of Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe, to whose abilities the Mammal Collection is so much indebted. He made a speciality of collecting Mammals during the recent Lynes-Lowe Expedition to Darfur, and has now obtained quite a number of interesting forms, including three new Squirrels, in the Ivory Coast Protectorate.

LXVII.—*Note on the Siluroïd Fishes of the Genera Glyptosternum and Exostoma.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A., F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

IN 1842 McClelland (Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 584) established the genus *Glyptosternon*, which he diagnosed as follows:—

“Teeth like velvet, mouth situated in the lower part of the

head, which is broad and flat; eyes small and directed upwards; spines, when present, are concealed within the membranes of the fins; the pectoral and pelvic fins are broad, falcate, and situated in a plane with the lower surface of the head and body, which is more or less covered with mammillated and striated cuppers, for the purpose of adhering to stones. Without osseous plates on the body."

In 1860 Blyth (Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, xxix. p. 153) divided McClelland's genus into four, restricting the name *Glyptosternon* to the first species—*G. reticulatus*.

Unfortunately nothing is known of *G. reticulatus* beyond McClelland's short description, which is as follows:—" *Glyptosternon reticulatus*, nob.—Without spines, the first ray of the pectoral and ventral fins soft and pinnate, giving off soft pointed cartilaginous rays along the anterior margin, which are enveloped in the membrane of the fin. *The under surface of the head and of the anterior part of the body form a flat corrugated surface.*"

Günther (Cat. Fish. v. p. 185) regarded *Glyptothorax*, Blyth, as a synonym of *Glyptosternon*, writing (p. 188) "McClelland, in describing his *Glyptosternon reticulatus* from Afghanistan, appears to have had a species very similar to *Gl. striatum*." With this opinion I agree, and I do not think the matter can be carried farther until *Gl. reticulatus* has been rediscovered and redescribed.

I have given these details because Mr. S. L. Hora, in a recent paper (Rec. Ind. Mus. xxv. 1923), proposes to transfer the name *Glyptosternon* (or *Glyptosternum*) to a number of species which have usually been placed in the genus *Exostoma*. His reason is that McClelland's description of the fins of *G. reticulatus* applies to these species.

Fortunately he gives some good figures, which will allow those who have not specially studied this group to judge for themselves. Those of species of the so-called *Glyptosternum* (Hora, nec auct.) show that the striation of the lower surface of the outermost rays of the paired fins extends over their whole surface, and that the chest is not "corrugated," but is covered with smooth skin. On the other hand, the figure of *Glyptothorax pectinopterus* (pl. iv. fig. 3) shows a structure of the paired fins and of the head and chest which might well be described in the words used by McClelland for *G. reticulatus*, the striation of the outermost rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins being restricted to their outer halves, and the "corrugated" structure of the adhesive disc being apparent.

In my opinion, there is no justification for Mr. Hora's use

of the name *Glyptosternum*, and every reason for retaining it in the generally accepted sense. For the species which differ from the type in having the skin covering the pectoral and pelvic spines smooth—not striated—the name *Glyptothorax* may be used by those who consider them worthy of generic or subgeneric distinction, Blyth's diagnosis being based on his new species *Gl. trilineatus*, which may be regarded as the type of *Glyptothorax*.

Mr. Hora has examined a fish from Tenasserim in the collection of the Indian Museum, which may or may not be one of Blyth's original specimens of *Exostoma berdmorei*. This fish is broken in pieces and not fit for investigation, but Mr. Hora thinks it may be a *Glyptothorax*. He therefore proposes to make *Exostoma* a synonym of *Glyptothorax*. A reference to Blyth's original description will leave no doubt that he had before him examples of a species congeneric with McClelland's *Gl. labiatum*. The description of the four separate patches of teeth, the lips united to form a sucker, the small gill-openings, the exceedingly slender dorsal spine, the long low adipose fin, and the smooth flat lower surface leave no doubt that *Exostoma berdmorei* is an *Exostoma* in the sense in which I used the name in 1905 (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) xv. p. 182), and nothing like a *Glyptothorax*.

LXVIII.—*The Fishes of the Family Icosteidæ.*

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A., F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE isolated family Icosteidæ comprises the monotypic genera *Icosteus* and *Acrotus*, from deep water off the Pacific coast of North America.

The family may be characterized as follows:—

Body ovate, strongly compressed, naked, or with scattered prickles. Mouth terminal, bordered above by the non-protractile præmaxillaries. Teeth in jaws small, pointed, uniserial; palate toothless. Gill-membranes separate; 4 gills; pseudobranchiæ present; 6 or 7 branchiostegals. No spinous fin-rays; dorsal and anal long, many-rayed; caudal peduncle slender and caudal fin fan-shaped; pectorals well up on sides, with subvertical curved base; pelvics, when present, 5-rayed, well behind pectorals. Air-bladder large,